

of real estate could legally sign the application for the order of an election, yet all qualified voters, will be allowed to participate in the election.

No fairer conditions could be desired than those upon which the bonds shall be issued, and a better opportunity of getting two railroads has never been offered our people. The question now is, will we seize this chance and inaugurate better things.

Governor Hampton.

In the course of his remarks on the force bill in the U. S. Senate Senator Hampton said that his long public service would soon close forever; that he had never sought office but had always gladly given his time and whatever ability he possessed to his country.

In the long list of distinguished sons of South Carolina no one has contributed more to the proud history of the State than Hampton, in fact, it may be said that his life has been spent in the public service. As a young man he represented his native county in the State Legislature, both in the House and Senate. When the State withdrew from the Union Wade Hampton was among the first to volunteer in her defence and continued to battle for her rights until Lee surrendered. During the war he rendered most distinguished service and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General. In the weary days of reconstruction Gen. Hampton's voice was raised in protest against the great iniquities perpetrated upon his people by the powers at Washington. In 1876 he was elected from his native county to the United States Senate.

It is a fact and that that revolution was successful is due more to the conservative wisdom and courage of its leader than anything else. Hampton was the only man in the State in whom were combined the elements which made success possible. In the National Senate he served twelve years which have been distinguished by sound liberal statesmanship.

In retiring to the private walks of life Senator Hampton shall carry with him the consciousness of having been true to his people and true to himself. It is admitted by those who compassed his defeat that he would have been re-elected had he followed the methods of practical and personal politicians. But Hampton is a statesman not a politician, and there are thousands of voters in South Carolina anxious for an opportunity to show the battle-scarred warrior and statesman that they prefer statesmanship to partisan politics. Their love and confidence shall remain with him in his retirement.

Why the Railroad Should be Built.

It is a conspicuous feature of the progress of civilization during this century that we are desirous of more direct communication and intercourse with the outside world, and while we people of Fairfield enjoy railroad facilities north and south, the eastern and western portions of our country have never been traversed by a railroad. There are many of our people ignorant of the nature of the lands and the mode of living of our people in these last named sections. It is almost safe to say that only those who have been candidates know fully our country. The railroad proposed and which we call upon all of our citizens to support by their votes will bring our people closer together, make us more homogenous and advertise what we are to ourselves and to the stranger who might wish to cast his lot among us.

Again we must act along side of the march of the system of things which prevail in our day and generation. Railroads seem to be the fashion of our present civilization, and when such is the case, to be out of the fashion is more than to wear an unfashionable hat or coat, it is to be out of the fashion of building up material interests and of adopting the methods of securing the success which attends this system of things.

We have fine lands in Fairfield, we have a good climate, no epidemics visit us, but we have too few people and it seems that there is no better way of bringing more people among us than by advertising what our country is. The most effective way of doing this is by having our country in connection with the outside world.

The days of stages and buggies and wagons are going by. The telegraph and railroad mark our day, and if we would be prepared to catch the happy skirts of chance and breast the wave of circumstance in this active quick moving age, we must be ready with all the facilities which are now demanded.

Columbia has her new railroads, Chester has her new railroads, York has her railroads, Lancaster has not been content to live without a railroad, Newberry has her new railroads, and shall we people of Fairfield sit still surrounded by our go-ahead neighbors and "hang the delusive phantom of hope" until we are commercially hand and foot? To use a slang, we must not be less truthful saying, we must "get in the swim" or we will be so far behind in a few years that we will not have hope or energy enough to have a railroad, even if some company should offer to build one for us for nothing.

Under the pressure and exactions of our American civilization to sit still means to get run over and be hurt. We must move along with the world.

Many Persons

Are broken down from overwork or household cares.

Brown's Iron Bitters

restores the system, adds digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

# The Coinage of Silver.

The bill for the free coinage of silver, which has passed the Senate and goes to the House, will work a radical change in our monetary system, by allowing every person who has silver to take it to the mint and demand and receive one coined dollar in gold or silver for every unit weight of 412½ grains of silver nine-tenths fine. At present the government does not allow free coinage, but purchases 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month and coins on its own account. The bullion price of silver is on an average not more than 75 cents in gold for 412½ grains, so that the government makes about a quarter of a dollar on every silver dollar it coins. The effect of free coinage will of course be to raise the price of silver bullion at least temporarily, for when any one can sell 412½ grains of it to the government for a dollar he will not consent to take much less than this from anybody else. But the opponents of free coinage hold that when this weight of silver is called a dollar by the government, people will buy silver from abroad at cheap rates and present it to the mint, while those who have gold dollars will simply lock them up, or ship them over to Europe to buy silver with, in which case gold will cease to be in circulation here; and a contraction of several hundred millions will result. This is precisely what the advocates of an increased volume of money do not want.

Should the load of silver be too great for the United States to carry at a par with gold, the spectacle will be presented of the United States becoming a silver country, just as it was from 1862 to 1878 a paper country; and since European business men are not compelled by law to take American silver dollars, they will receive them only at their bullion value in exchange for gold, and exchanges between the two countries will be fixed at this ratio. Let us assume that by means of the free coinage of silver that metal is increased in value, until 412½ grains will be worth 90 cents in gold in England. A New York merchant wishing to buy \$1,000 worth of goods at English prices from London must send over about \$1,100 in silver, or else receive for 1,000 silver dollars only as much as 900 gold dollars would purchase.

So if cotton brings 10 cents in New York in U. S. currency it will sell for only 9 cents with freight added in Liverpool, and when English goods are brought back in exchange the farmer will discover that he has gotten only as much as he got for 9 cents before the passage of the free coinage act.

A good deal is heard about the times when cotton sold for 25 cents a pound, in greenbacks. It must be remembered that greenbacks then were at a heavy discount, and moreover that corn sold for a dollar and eighty cents a bushel and crushed sugar for 25 cents a pound, while all other things were high in proportion. Juggling with money will not make us rich; for what we really exchange is commodities for commodities, and money comes in only to facilitate the exchange. An inflated currency makes the payment of debts more easy, but it makes borrowing somewhat more difficult; for capitalists do not care to lend when they do not know what kind of money they will be paid back in.

We believe that prices have recently been too low in proportion to the debts incurred in past time and some expansion will give relief and not be unjust. But in avoiding Scylla we should steer clear of the Charybdis fiat money and debased coinage.

Silver has been abused and badly treated. But the absolute free coinage of silver is not unlike in principle the absolute enfranchisement of the negro in 1865. He got "his rights," but the country came near being lost.

It would be wise to proceed with expansion regularly and by some definite plan such as is now in operation.

If thought proper, let the government purchase more than 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month. But the gates should not be thrown wide open all at once.

A QUESTION OF NAMES.

(Greenville News.)

Our excellent contemporary, the News and Courier, gives us a table history of the names of the counties of this State, and suggests that the next new county formed should be named "Calhoun." We confess to some surprise at this untimely suggestion. Calhoun is out of date and fashion. He had ideas regarding personal and political conduct which later day statesmanship, endorsed by a popular vote, repudiates. We have practically turned our backs upon all he loved and represented. The school of the time teaches that to obtain honor and place our young men must abandon the methods and maxims of Calhoun. This is the day of practical politics—of swaps more or less even according to the respective strength and astuteness of the swappers, of arrangements by which power obtained by any sacrifice of truth or any violence against decency may be distributed the honors and salaries of the State where they will do the most good. Sentiment is to have no more place among us. Gratitude is to be banished from our hearts as a weakness unbefitting a live people. Past services are to be forgotten and present capacity and character are to be ignored. To set up a boss and follow, worship and obey him, to reward his assistants and to perform his commands constitute the whole duty of the South Carolinian, according to the theories now prevalent.

It is, therefore, entirely out of place for us to do any honor to the name of Calhoun. Calhoun is dead and can be of no use to the great movement, just as Hampton is old and has refused to bend his sturdy back in humble genuflections before that movement and its leaders. Let Calhoun's memory be thrust aside as Hamilton's living was thrust aside. A few of us may continue to remember the one and honor the other because we cannot avoid it; but we should do so humbly and quietly to avoid conflicts with fashionable doctrine and offence to the high powers that be. We are old fogies. Our sentiments of gratitude for great service, of love for pure life and character, of reverence for splendid deeds do not harmonize with the era of brilliant and dashing and practical young statesmanship (so called) of having a

"Calhoun" county and when the new

county is formed—which should be with the purpose of sending a legislative delegation chosen by the administration—let us call it "Ben Tillman." To harmonize our county names with our action we should change "Hampton County" to "Tillman" and in place of "Tillman" we should have "Shelby." Marion County might appropriately be named "Thomas" in honor of the energetic and yet unplaced but hopeful statesman of Sumter, and Sumter itself, being called after an individual whose service was done some years before the county was organized, might appropriately be called "Robert or John or Buchanan." We have abandoned the teachings and forgotten the examples of the men we used to call great and throw contempt upon all the qualities that caused them to be esteemed by our fellow citizens. Why should we longer persist in the mockery of keeping their names alive? We are breaking all our records, despising all our traditions. Where is the sense of endeavoring to preserve our history?

A Graduate of Medicine.

Being a graduate of a Medical College, I am of course prejudiced against all secret proprietary medicines, but I am compelled to say, after being cured of a violent case of Inflammatory Rheumatism, that S. S. S. is the best remedy for this disease. I took S. S. S. after everything else had failed. I had all sorts of treatment with the best physicians. Had the Turkish bath treatment; went to Hot Springs, Ark.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Colorado Springs, and to California; but no relief. Then I started home, tired and worn, disheartened by the failure of my friends, I determined to take S. S. S. and I did it more to gratify him than from any hope of cure, and the first bottle put me far on the road to permanent cure. I continued it until I am sound and well.

Geo. B. HAYCOCK, Duluth, Minn.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

RAINY DAY JOKES.

What relation is worse than a mother-in-law? A carbuncle.

There are two sides to every question—the wrong side and our side.

Which is the worst sin, the man who can sing and won't, or the man who can't and will?

Nature has wisely arranged matters so that a man can neither put his own back nor his neighbor's.

"He fills the bill," remarked the bantam pullet, when she picked up a large and juicy grasshopper.

Will—"Hello, what's the matter?" "Got a cold." "Take anything for it?" "Yes, advice."

"Did you have some money left you?" inquired Mr. Brown. "Yes," replied his neighbor, "but it left me long ago."

"What is sweeter than to have a friend you can trust?" "To have a friend that will trust you," was the reply.

Mistress (to new servant)—"We have breakfast generally about eight o'clock." "Well, mum, if I ain't down to it, don't wait."

Charlie—"I will die for you, my darling. Will you be my wife?" Clara—"Get your life insured before you die, and I guess it is a go."

And do you really feel so very bad, Johnnie?" "Yes, ma, I ain't sick enough to need medicine, but I'm a little bit so sick to go to school."

"Groom—"A ring around the moon is the sign of rain. Bride (sweetly)—"A ring around a woman's finger is the sign of— Groom (sadly)—"Reign."

"If I have to speak to you again, I'll whip you." "Say, papa, what did you have a little boy for if you can't get along any better with him than you do?"

"What a number of these Boston girls wear glasses; have you noticed?" "Yes, very few Boston women think it proper to look at anything with the naked eye."

"Do you enjoy sleep, Bridget?" "How can I? The minute I lay down I'm asleep, and the minute I'm awake I have to get up. Where's the time for enjoying it?"

"May I come in?" asked a congressman of his daughter, who had a young gentleman caller. "Oh, yes," she answered, "but we have a quorum without you."

Aunt—"Well, Bobby, what do you want to be when you grow up?" Bobby (remembering private seance in the woods)—"I know what I don't want to be—a nephew."

"Do you quarrel with your neighbor yet about his hen coming over in your yard?" "No, we ain't over that now." "Buried the hatchet?" "No, better still; buried the hen."

"Is it a sin to feel a trifle of vanity when I am called handsome by a gentleman?" inquired a plain lady of her minister. "Yes, my child, but a terrible responsibility hangs upon the gentleman."

The little fellow got spanked for hanging his cap up on the floor. "There," said the mother, "now do you know where to put your cap?" "I know where I wish I had put it," answered the hopeful.

Tommy, I noticed that your little sister took the smaller apple. Did you have her choice, as I told you to?" "Yes, mamma, I told her she could have the little one or none, and she chose the little one."

"Mamma, what's the use of keeping the whip you use on me behind the motto, 'God bless our home'?" "Can you suggest a better place?" "Yes, mamma, put it behind the motto, 'I need thee every hour.'"

Does Experience Count?

It does, in every line of business, and especially in compounding and preparing medicines. This is illustrated in the great superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla over other preparations, as shown by the remarkable cures it has accomplished.

The head of the firm C. I. Hood & Co. is a thoroughly competent and experienced pharmacist, having devoted his whole life to the study and actual preparation of medicines. He is also a member of the Massachusetts and American Pharmaceutical Associations, and continues actively devoted to supervising the preparation of and managing the business connected with, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hence the superiority and peculiar merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is built upon the most substantial foundation. In the knowledge which modern research in medical science has developed, combined with long experience, brainwork, and experiment, is only necessary to make the medicine a reality to realize its great curative value.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Sarsaparilla has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, keeps the system pure, cures colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Beware of cheap imitations. Mrs. Winslow's Sarsaparilla is the only one that cures. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Sarsaparilla," and take no other kind.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

# It Is Remarkable

With what promptness Ayer's Cherry Pectoral stops a distressing cough, soothes the irritated membrane, and induces refreshing sleep. As an anodyne—for soreness of the lungs, especially when hemorrhage or other consumptive symptoms have manifested themselves—and also as an expectorant, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is unsurpassed.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my practice since 1853, and have always found it reliable for the cure of colds, coughs, and all lung diseases."—S. HAYNES, M. D., Saratoga, N. Y.

"For twenty years, during autumn and winter, I had a bad cough. Last October it was much worse, being attended with hemorrhage of the lungs, so that part of the time, I had to keep my bed. Being advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I began to use it, and by the middle of March, having taken about four bottles of the medicine, my cough was cured."—Henry KESLER, Millington, Tenn.

"Six years ago, while a traveling salesman, I was suffering from lung trouble. For months I was unable to sleep in any restful posture. I had frequent coughing and choking spells, and was often compelled to seek the open air for relief. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which immediately helped me. I continued its use until I was cured, and I believe has saved my life."—Alonso P. DAGGETT, Smyrna Mills, Me.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured my wife of a severe lung affection, which we supposed to be quick consumption. We now regard this medicine as a household necessity."—W. H. STRICKLE, Terre Haute, Ind.

"In April last I was afflicted with a bad cough, and felt uneasy about it, fearing it might terminate in consumption. I tried several kinds of cough remedies, but nothing seemed to help me until I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which gave me relief at once, and by using less than two bottles, I was able to resume my work."—Jarvis Day, N. Y.

"Twenty years ago I was troubled with a disease of the lungs. Doctors afforded no relief, and said that I could not live many months. I began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and before I had finished one bottle, found it was helping me. I continued to take the medicine until I was cured. I believe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—Samuel Griggs, Waukegan, Ill.

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

Price Six Cents bottles, \$5.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CATARH Cured. Write for sample.

LAUDERDALE COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

BEATY'S PIANOS (New) \$100. Organs \$25. For catalogue address Geo. Maynard, DANIEL F. BEATY, NEWARK, N. J.

DEAFNESS & HEARING NOISES CURED BY THE INVENTED TUBULAR EAR CURE. No pain. No danger. No loss of time. No expense. Write for full particulars. Satisfactory results guaranteed. Address: S. H. BROWN, 608 Broadway, New York. Write for book of proof.

OPHIO MORPHINE LAUDANUM Habits cured in 12 to 14 days. No pay in advance. 5000 cured. Trial fee sent for at once. Whiskey and Tobacco habits cured. B. S. DISPENSARY CO., Berrien Springs, Mich.

PROTECT YOUR WHEAT AND OATS. From injury by the "FLY" by top-dressing with CEREALITE. One bag per acre will largely increase the yield of grain and straw. BOYKIN, CARMER & CO., Baltimore, Md.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Cleanses, cures itching humors, restores color to the hair, and keeps it from falling out. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents a bottle. 60¢ a dozen. Parker & Co., New York.

CONSUMPTIVE. Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Cures Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Diseases. Price 25 cents a bottle. 60¢ a dozen. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

BOILING WATER OR MILK. EPP'S GRAPEFUL-CONFORTING. COCOA. LAB. L. E. L. TINS ONLY. OH MY BACK!

That generally seems pain and suffering. But why suffer? Dr. Grosvenor's Bell-Cap-Sic Plaster will relieve you in one night, sure. Send a penny stamp to Grosvenor & Richards, Boston, Mass., and learn how to remove all your pains scientifically—it will pay you—and don't forget that the best plaster in the world has the picture of a bull on the back cloth, and is called DR. GROSVENOR'S BELL-CAP-SIC.

PENNYROYL PILLS. THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Cures all kinds of Biliousness, Constipation, and all other ailments of the bowels. No other kind. Beware of cheap imitations. Write for full particulars. Address: CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Every job Carriage, Phaeton, Surrey, Cariolet or Buggy is guaranteed to give

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INSPECT AND BE CONVINCED.

Remember, the greatest economy is get your money's worth. A \$5.00 suit of clothes is high at any price. For sale at Winnsboro, S. C., by

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Proprietor Winnsboro Wagon Works, and dealer in everything on wheels.

Respectfully,

CAROLINA BUGGY CO.

FAIR NOTICE.

All persons indebted to us will please take notice that their accounts and notes are due, and we want them paid.

McMASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN.

# FARMERS OF FAIRFIELD!

DEAR SIRS: We have bought the plant of the Winnsboro Oil and Fertilizer Co., which we propose to operate in the interest of the farmers of Fairfield. Cotton seed oil is a product of the Southern farm which, from its valuable properties and the various uses to which it can be put, must ultimately increase the income of the farmer who raises the seed and the manufacturer who crushes them. At present, however, the price of oil is so low that its production is hardly profitable, and we cannot afford to buy a high price for our seed. We bought all the seed the Winnsboro O. & F. Co. had on hand, about 100 tons, and will begin this week to work them up. While doing so we will continue to buy all that may be offered at prices we can afford to pay.

The good that we can do by running the oil department of our plant is not entirely within our control as the price of seed depends principally on the price of oil. But there is another branch of our business over which we can exercise a greater control, which we know we can and will operate in your interest, and that is our fertilizer department. We propose to buy only the best materials and to manipulate them so as to produce first, a high grade fertilizer of superior quality to increase the yield of the crops, and to improve the soil of lands containing a large proportion of the elements of plant food but not a sufficient amount to make a large crop; secondly, two or more special brands with the elements of fertilizer so compounded as to best meet the need of special kind of soil. If you know the nature of your land and the kind of special kind of soil, by the goods we will put up for that kind of land, for fertilizer it requires, buy the goods we will put up for that kind of land, you will find them to be what they are represented and as cheap as such goods can be bought. If you do not know, come to us, tell us what your land is about the nature of your soil, the kind of crops you have used, etc., etc., that culture you have been pursuing, the fertilizers you have used, etc., etc., and thereby we will be able to advise you what fertilizer it will be best for you to use, and to co-operate with you and from year to year manufacture and furnish you such fertilizers as you will need and of course, for it is a matter of common sense, sell you goods that you will find to be of superior quality, cheap and therefore profitable for you to buy. We want to build up a trade and keep it by selling you such goods and at such prices as will enable you to make a success at farming. To do so we will try to compound our materials to conform to the teachings of agricultural science and investigation and to the experience of successful and practical farmers. It will be to our interest to do so, for our success means our success. Our desire is that people all over this State shall point to our county and say, "See what Fairfield is doing in the way of progressive farming!"

We solicit your patronage, not only because ours is a home industry, but because we intend to deserve it.

When you are ready to purchase your fertilizers we will sell them to you for cash or on time, or you can get them from your merchant. Whether you want to buy or not we will be pleased to have you call and see us.